Form No. 10-74 (Rev. 10-74)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC
Borough of Bellefonte Historic District

AND/OR COMMON
Bellefonte Historic District

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER
See attached boundary description
___NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN
Bellefonte ___ VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT
23rd

STATE
Pennsylvania CODE 42

COUNTY
Centre CODE 027

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
X DISTRICT	___PUBLIC	X OCCUPIED	___AGRICULTURE	___MUSEUM
___BUILDING(S)	___PRIVATE	___UNOCCUPIED	X COMMERCIAL	X PARK
___STRUCTURE	X BOTH	___WORK IN PROGRESS	X EDUCATIONAL	X PRIVATE RESIDENCE
___SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	___ENTERTAINMENT	X RELIGIOUS
___OBJECT	___IN PROCESS	X YES: RESTRICTED	X GOVERNMENT	___SCIENTIFIC
	___BEING CONSIDERED	___ YES: UNRESTRICTED	X INDUSTRIAL	___TRANSPORTATION
		___NO	___MILITARY	___OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME
Multiple ownership

STREET & NUMBER
See attached boundary desceiption

CITY, TOWN
Bellefonte ___ VICINITY OF

STATE
Pennsylvania

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Recorder of Deeds

STREET & NUMBER
High Street

CITY, TOWN
Bellefonte

STATE
Pennsylvania

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE
Borough of Bellefonte, Ordinance No. 660

DATE
1970 ___FEDERAL ___STATE ___COUNTY X LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS Borough of Bellefonte (certified with PHMC, 11/19/70)

CITY, TOWN
Bellefonte

STATE
Pennsylvania

DESCRIPTION

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Borough of Bellefonte Historic District is a designated area
of irregular configuration encompassing the greatest part of
land and historic buildings associated with the early history of
Bellefonte and her rise to industrial, economic, political,
social, and architectural distinction during the nineteenth century.
The boundaries of the district are limited, and   were drawn with
ample consideration of historical consistency and visual continuity.

The district contains 338 principle buildings of which 224, or 74%,
possess historical character. Of these, we judge 47 to be of major
architectural significance. There are 41 intrusions counted
amongst the principle buildings of the district. In other words,
approximately one intrusion for every five historic buildings. It
is important to point out, however, that these intrusions tend to
be lesser structures in terms of size and prominence and thus do
not seriously weaken the historic integrity of the district. As
has been pointed out elsewhere while the Victorian era witnessed
the replacement of older buildings with more grandiose structures,
the economic realities of the twentieth century have not supported
extensive building activity.

The district begins in the vicinity of the Big Spring, Bellefonte's
namesake and one of the ten largest springs in the Commonwealth.
On a bluff, above the spring, the Bellefonte Academy(2), facing
northeasterly, commands a view of the townscape and appears
especially imposing. Its white walls and bold Classical contours
emphasize the dignity of the institution it once housed. The
lawn of the Academy slopes away gently in the direction of the in-
tersection of Spring and Bishop Streets. Until 1961, the
Brockerhoff Mansion stood at the NE corner of this intersection
but was then razed to make way for an automobile service station.
Ten years later the Bockerhoff Business Block was removed from the
same side of West Bishop Street, surrendering its space to a
particularly undistinguished fast-food restaurant. The southern
side of this block, however, survives as witness to the architec-
ture and settlement pattern of early Bellefonte. In this block,
between Spring and Allegheny Streets, the houses are found close
to the street and close to one another. There are four examples
of native limestone houses, all pre-1840, (and early wooden build-
ings interposed) including the prominent James McClure Stone
House (3). The towers of St. John's Roman Catholic Church (4)
punctuate the vista afforded along East Bishop Street and provide
a visual emphasis which terminates our district in that direction.

Form No. 10-300a
(Rev. 10-74)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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Borough of Bellefonte Historic District
Centre County, Pa.
CONTINUATION SHEET   ITEM NUMBER   7   PAGE 2

Allegheny Street is one of the principle streets of our historic
district. From the point where it intersects High Street, at
the "Diamond," it declines gently in a northerly and southerly
direction toward its Howard Street and Bishop Street intersections.
High Street on the other hand, an equally important historic street,
divides on either side of public ground fronting on the Diamond
and rises steeply to Ridge Street. West of Allegheny Street, it
falls away steadily until it crosses Spring Creek and begins the
approach of Halfmoon Hill.

The Diamond is a vicinity particularly rich in historic architecture.
The Centre County Courthouse(9) is the dominant element when view
from the lower end of West High. Its Grecian portico (dating to
1835), copper-roofed cupola and fish vane are memorable features
of several various townscapes. Understandably, the immediate
neighborhood of the Courthouse has always been valued commercial
property and adjacent the Diamond one finds the immense Brocerhoff
Hotel (12), the Crider Exchange (25), the First National Bank
Building (24), and the W.F. Reynolds and Co. Bank Building (6).
These buildings with their vigorous towers and roof lines command
the town center and act as a foil to some of the distinguished, but
less ostentatious, buildings of this sector (the Sarah Miles
Building, the Garman Opera House, the Hamilton Humes Stone House
and Brick Store Building). Extending from the Diamond in all
directions are street scapes of considerable architectural interest.
In these view, the striking juxtaposition of buildings of various
styles and materials is accented by the inclines of the streets
which stress profile. The Centre County Courthouse and the
Pennsylvania Railroad Station are axially related along High Street
and a view in either direction offers a glimpse of practically
every architectural type (function, style, and material) present
in the town.

West High Street began as a select residential quarter with fewer
commercial elements, but by late nineteenth century had begun to
lose its ascendancy as a choice neighborhood. By this time the
areas north of Howard Street began to be developed by persons
moderately well-to-do, or more prosperous, with new styles of liv-
ing expressed in the choice of house types and in the situation
of houses set back from the street. The Miles-Potter-Humes House
(37) presents a graphic situation of a building caught in a crunch
between the older tradition and the sweeping popularity of
Victorian culture.

Form.No. 10-300a
(Rev. 10-74)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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DATE ENTERED

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

Borough of Bellefonte Historic District
Centre County, Pennsylvania

CONTINUATION SHEET | ITEM NUMBER 7 | PAGE 2

Not only was this building given a Victorian renewal in the
replacement of detail, but in 1895 the entire stone house
(1814-16) was actually lifted from its foundation and moved
back twelve feet, allowing it something of a front yard.

The neighborhood of North Allegheny Street, Linn Street and
Curtin Street is rich in examples of Victorian residential
architecture. The houses on these principle streets are
particularly grandiose whereas the houses on side and back
streets survive to bear witness to more modest building ac-
tivity. The intersection of Allegheny Street and Linn Street
provides a focal point in this distinguished neighborhood.
The F. Potts Green Residence (50) stood in an open field when
it was completed in 1858. Now it shares the immediate
vicinity with the imposing Major W. F. Reynolds Residence (60)
and the large brick and sandstone villas built by Charles
McCafferty where Allegheny crests at Curtin. This residential
area is affected only by the presence of the Borough Elementary
School (1941) along Linn between Spring and Allegheny and
scattered small bungaloid dwellings. These, however, are not
glaring intrusions amongst the large Victorian homes and tree-
lined streets.

The low land west of High Street presents a predominantly
industrial character. Immediately along Spring Creek are some
warehouse buildings which although expressive only of early
twentieth century industrial architecture occupy traditional
industrial sites. These buildings in their location seem
appropriate and inobtrusive. The Gamble Mill (67) represents
industrial architecture of earlier vintage and stands out as
a key architectural landmark of Bellefonte. The millrace,
although presently covered with a concrete slab in Tallyrand
Park, runs nearly the full length of this section of the
district and is an important element in the historical fabric.
The Bush House Hotel (70) and the Pennsylvania Railroad Station
(71), recently restored under the direction of Bellefonte
architect Jospeh Teplica to house offices of the Bellefonte
Area Chamber of Commerce, continue to welcome and accommodate
visitors to the town. Finally, Tallyrand Park offers the
community and visitors an ideal location, in view of the
physical and architectural features making up the town's heritage.

SIGNIFICANCE ● ●

Bellefonte has long been recognized as possessing a picturesque quality. This derives largely from the application of the Penn Grid Street Scheme to a particularly irregular terrain; from the survival of a broad spectrum of architectural types (variously juxtaposed); and from the undeniable beauty of the mountain ridges and fields nearby.

The historic district contains a full range of industrial, commercial, public, religious, and residential architecture. High Street and the 100 Block of North and South Allegheny Streets tend to be mostly commercial in character. Further north on Allegheny Street and upon Linn and Curtin Streets which intersect with Allegheny, one finds a predominantly residential neighborhood. The area west of Spring Creek is industrial in character, but contains significant commercial, residential, and public elements. The historic buildings reflect eras of particular prosperity in 19th century Bellefonte with the second decade (the Benner-Walker-Linn House, the Miles-Potter-Humes House), the seventh decade (the Brockerhoff Hotel, the Bush House Hotel, the Ex-Governor Curtin House), and the ninth decade (the Maj. W.F. Reynolds & Co. Banking Building, the Crider Exchange) standing out as periods of particular architectural significance. The most conspicuous styles influencing Bellefonte's architecture are as follows:

1) Georgian - Most notably in fine homes built of native limestone.

2) Greek Revial - Outstanding example in the portico of the Centre County Courthouse (1835), but evident as subtle influence in ashlar facades, trabeated doorways, and classical articulation of many pre-Civil War dwelling.

3) Italianate - Extremely popular style of the post-Civil War boom.

4) Second Empire - Ranging from simple mansarded buildings with tall narrow windows to full-blown Second Empire (the John Ardell Residence).

Form.No. 10-300a
(Rev. 10-74)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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Borough of Bellefonte Historic District
Centre County, Pennsylvania
CONTINUATION SHEET

8
ITEM NUMBER

1
PAGE

5) Gothic Revival - In church architecture and in domestic "cottage" architecture in simplified form.

6) Queen Anne

7) Georgian Revival

In addition, and especially characteristic, are the hybird buildings created when older buildings were expanded in subsequent eras. Buildings such as the Rankin-McAllister-Eagles' Building and the James Sommerville Residence are graphic records of cultural expansion.

Bellefonte was laid out in 1795 by Col. James Dunlop and son-in-law James Harris on a hilly site along Spring Creek opposite William Lamb's mill (1786). Col. Dunlop and his family were attracted to the region by the opportunities of iron industry. The site for the new town, near a gap in Bald Eagle Ridge (principle entrance to the fertile Nittany Valley) and adjacent to a wonderful supply of fresh water, the Big Spring, was both propitious and picturesque. Despite the irregularity of the terrain, the town had been laid out according to the Penn grid scheme. Provisions were made for a public ground with a "diamond," or public square, and plots for an academy and for a Presbyterian church.

Earlier, in the 1780's surveyors working in what is now Centre County discovered the presence of iron ore which proved to be exceptionally rich in iron content and by the early 1790's the first furnaces and forges were in operation. With the advantage of a semingly endless supply of iron ore, good limestone, charcoal (and later, coal), and water power, this industry would place Bellefonte in the main-stream of the National economy for nearly a century. Bellefonte rose to a stature in commercial, financial, political, and judicial circles rivaling places several times its size and, beyond this, was universally acclaimed for the beauty of its setting and its healthful atmosphere. Along with these developments came some of the finest public, commercial, and residential architecture built in central Pennsylvania. The general prosperity of the town faded with the decline of local iron industry and in light of 20th century economics, but the distinguished buildings remained. A blanket of economic stagnation served to protect Bellefonte's historic character and by doing so, ironically, made an inestimable contribution toward the economic and spiritual well-being of the town.

Form No. 10-300a
(Rev. 10-74)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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Borough of Bellefonte Historic District
Centre County, Pennsyvania   8   2
CONTINUATION SHEET   ITEM NUMBER   PAGE

The Col. James Dunlop House (1795) was the first house in the town and still stands on High Street. It was originally a three-bay Georgian stone house with side hall plan. Centre County's first court session was held here in the Fall of 1800. After being sold in 1827, the house was enlarged, making it the standard five-bay dwelling. The key landmark of this early period is the Benner-Walker-Linn House. This house, on Allegheny Street, is a two-story, three-bay limestone house with partially exposed basement, gable roof with gables dormers, and pedimented doorway with fanlight, flanked by pilasters. Philip Benner had this house built for Judge Jonathan Walker in 1810.

The Greek Revival had only moderate influence on the architecture of Bellefonte but in 1835 the old Georgian courthouse received a monumental porch with raised platform, Ionic columns, and pediment. When the Courthouse was rebuilt in 1855, this porch was left intact and stands today as a fitting symbol of this County's early eminence in legal and political affairs. In 1909-11 the Courthouse was enlarged with a transept and the interiors were elaborately redecorated.

Centre County's iron industry was given a boost just before the Civil War when coal was found to replace the diminishing supply of charcoal. Railroads were built joining Bellefonte to the major lines and extending into the coal fields. The demand for iron created by the War was a boon for local industry and the resultant prosperity included a near doubling of population from 1860 to 1870 and a substantial building boom. It was estimated that within only three years, from 1865 to 1868, $620,000 was spent on building in Bellefonte.

This building boom outstripped anything that had happened before in Bellefonte, both in terms of the number of buildings going up and in terms of their ambitious size. Of special interest is the fact that variant building styles crept into the Georgian stronghold. In 1858, F. Potts Green had a house built of brick in the Swiss-chalet style. This house is at the corner of Line and Allegheny Streets and was the vanguard of a new residential movement which preferred segregation from the hustle-and-bustle of the commercial quarter. It is also significant that Bellefonte's

Form No. 10-300a
(Rev. 10-74)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

Borough of Bellefonte Historic District
Centre County, Pennsylvania   8   ⁴⁄

CONTINUATION SHEET   ITEM NUMBER   PAGE

architecture was ceasing to be retardative in terms of the National picture. No less an architect than Isaac Hobbs of Philadelphia became involved with Bellefonte, designing the handsome Italianate residence for Ex-Governor Andrew Gregg Curtin in 1868 which stands on High Street, as well as several other residences. Hobbs is the most likely architect for the John P. Harris Residence (1868) and the Evan Blanchard Residence (1868), both along stylish Linn Street. It is of special importance to note that two of Hobbs' Bellefonte designs appear as models in his popular pattern book Hobbs' Architecture with one of these designs known to have been published in Godey's Lady's Book.

The predominant building style for commercial and well-to-do residential architecture of this post-Civil War era was the Italianate. In 1866, Henry Brockerhoff rebuilt the old Pennsylvania Hotel in this style. Today this building is dominated by its eclectic-style roof and attic story but betrayal of the original Italianate building is seen in the steady articulation of brick wall arches below. Another huge hotel arose in 1868 through the enterprise of self-made businessman Daniel G. Bush. Still functioning today as hotel and restaurant, the Bush House Hotel is a four-story building with a frontal length of 148 feet and two four-story wings extending behind, 120 feet each. With low roof, horizontal proportion, round-headed windows, and corner quoining, the building expresses the Italian palazzo aesthetic. Bush was responsible for the erection of some 27 buildings in Bellefonte, including the first Bush Arcade business block.

Paramount amongst homes in the Italian manner is that built by local contractor Charles McCafferty in 1879 for George Valentine, Jr., son and successor of one of the Quaker ironmasters who bought up and expanded the John Dunlop iron works following the latter's death in 1814. This large residence, one of several built in Bellefonte by this generation of the Valentine family, stands today on North Allegheny Street. It is a 23 room mansion of brown sandstone with its original veranda and with a square tower rising from its southern side.

Form No. 10-300a
(Rev. 10-74)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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| RECEIVED |
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Borough of Bellefonte Historic District
Centre County, Pennsylvania   8   5
CONTINUATION SHEET   ITEM NUMBER   PAGE

In 1884-85 wealthy banker William F. Reynolds commissioned
the building of a large stone home at the corner of Line and
Allegheny Streets. This house (whose architect remains a mystery)
is eclectic in inspiration and is equally impressive for its bold
exterior character as for its sumptuous woodwork inside. Reynolds
founded W. F. Reynolds & Co. Banking firm in 1859 and this became
one of the very largest private banking companies in the central
part of the state. At his death in 1893 Reynolds left an estate
of over $801,000.

The Reynolds Residence might be seen as one of the first
of several increasingly varied and picturesque homes to be built
by monied classes in the Linn-Curtin-Allegheny Street neighborhood
in the 1800's and 1890's. The Queen Anne style became especially
favored from the latter 1880's.

The Bush Arcade (first) was destroyed by fire in January of
1887 but was rebuilt almost immediately according to the design
and under the supervision of P.A. Walsh, a Philadelphia architect.
Still in use as a commercial arcade, the building is a fine example
of the Queen Anne-eclectic mode.

The enthusiastic adoption of the Queen Anne style resulted
in some very peculiar hybrid creations downtown. This occurred
when older, conservative buildings took to sporting the irregular,
picturesque massing of a Queen Anne attic story.

Meanwhile, throughout the 1870's and 1880's, local contractor
Charles McCafferty took the lead amongst builders marketing a stock-
type frame cottage. This house type had a steep gable with ridge
parallel the street with a second gable facing the street at one
end (an L-plan) with projected two-story bay. A one-story porch
commonly nestles into the void of the L-plan so created. Such
houses would be almost indistinguishable from each other were it
not for differences in porch trim and the cosmetic efforts of
subsequent owners.

Form No. 10-300a
(Rev. 10-74)

UNITED STATES.DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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Borough of Bellefonte Historic District
Centre County, Pennsylvania

| CONTINUATION SHEET | ITEM NUMBER 8 | PAGE 6 |

The last great era of Bellefonte's architecture is bound up with the work of local builder John Robert Cole. Cole was born in Houserville, Centre County, in 1850. Although having no more than a carpenter's training, Cole would dominate local building from the early 1890's until his death in 1916. The truly amazing point is his stylistic versatility. Amongst Cole buildings still standing in the Historic District are the Crider Exchange (1889), the Temple Court Building (1894), the Logan Fire Hall (1897), the Hastings Mansion (1897), Petrikin Hall (1901), the remodeled Bellefonte Academy (1904), and the stunning attic of the Brockerhoff Hotel (attic: 1890). Here was a man who could build anything!

The Bellefonte Historic District, in summation, preserves a remarkably complete package of the architectural history of a special small town. As such, it is a continual stimulus for historical appreciation. Damage to the historical character of the town is, by and large, superficial and the beauty of the setting would seem to be eternal. Aspects of 19th century commercial, industrial, political, and residential life are memorialized in these buildings. The 18th century is expressed in the plan of the town, in certain names, and by virtue of the survival of the first house. And the Big Spring recalls Indian lore, before any of this came to be.

MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Bellefonte Bicentennial Committee; Fountain of Governors, Bellefonte, 1976.
Kapp, Ruth Inez; Bellefonte, It's Founding and Development from 1795 to 1835. State College, Pa., Penn State College, 1962.
Lewis, Peirce F. ; "Small Town in Pennsylvania," Annals of the Association of American Geographers, June, 1972, V.62, No. 2, p. 323-.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY __132 acres__

UTM REFERENCES
SEE USGS MAP FOR UTM'S

A |1,8| |2,6,6|2,9,0| |4,5,3,3|2,5,0|
  ZONE EASTING   NORTHING

B |1,8| |2,6,6|5,5,0| |4,5,3,2|2,8,0|
  ZONE EASTING   NORTHING

C |1,8| |2,6,5|6,9,0| |4,5,3,2|0,3,0|

D |1,8| |2,6,5|4,5,0| |4,5,3,3|0,2,0|

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

See boundary description

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE
Gregory Ramsey, Coordinator

ORGANIZATION
Centre County Historic Registration Project

DATE
10/5/76

STREET & NUMBER
Centre County Library, 203 N. Allegheny Street

TELEPHONE

CITY OR TOWN
Bellefonte

STATE
Pennsylvania

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL ____   STATE ____   LOCAL __X__

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

TITLE Executive Director, Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission   DATE //30/76

FOR NPS USE ONLY
I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION   DATE

ATTEST:

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

GPO 892-453

PENNSYLVANIA REGISTER OF HISTORIC SITES AND LANDMARKS
(Continuation Sheet)
BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION-BOROUGH OF BELLEFONTE HISTORIC DISTRICT

Starting at a point which is the intersection of Stoney Batter and Water
Street;

thence in a northeasterly direction up Stoney Batter to its juncture
with Spring Street;

thence in a northerly direction along Spring Street to the intersection
of Spring Street and Logan Street;

thence in an easterly direction along Logan Street to the intersection
of Logan Street and Penn Street;

thence in a northerly direction along Penn Street to the intersection
of Penn Street and Howard Street;

thence in an easterly direction along Howard Street to the intersection
of Howard Street and Ridge Street;

thence in a northerly direction along Ridge Street to the intersection
of Ridge Street and Linn Street;

thence in an easterly direction along Linn Street to the intersection
of Linn Street and Armor Street;

thence in a northerly direction along Armor Street to the intersection
of Armor Street and Church Street;

thence in a westerly direction along Church Street to the intersection
of Church Street and Ridge Street;

thence in a northerly direction along Ridge Street to the intersection
of Ridge Street and Ardell Alley;

thence in a westerly direction along Ardell Alley to a nameless alley
200 feet west of Spring Street;

thence in a southerly direction along said alley to the intersection
of said alley and Curtin Street;

thence in a westerly direction along Curtin Street to the intersection
of Curtin Street and Linn Street;

thence in a northerly direction along Linn Street approxomately 50 feet
to the intersection of Linn Street and Water Street;

thence in a southeasterly direction along Water Street to the intersec-
tion of Water Street and Lamb Street;

thence in a westerly direction along Lamb Street, crossing Spring Creek, to the intersection of Lamb Street and Thomas Street;

thence in a southerly direction along Thomas Street to the intersection of Thomas Street and High Street;

thence in an easterly direction along High Street to the Consolidated Railway line (Bellefonte Branch);

thence in a southerly direction along said Consolidated Railway line, and crossing Spring Creek, to the northwestern tip of the Big Spring property belonging to Bellefonte Borough;

thence along the western boundary of said Big Spring property to Water Street;

thence in a southwesterly direction along Water Street to the place of beginning.

PENNSYLVANIA REGISTER OF HISTORIC SITES AND LANDMARKS
BELLEFONTE HISTORIC DISTRICT

Buildings Inventory (See Map. . . All buildings listed
under historic name. Asterisk indicates building of major
architectual significance).

1. ███████████████ (on Stoney Batter): Small, one-story, limestone
building built in 1831 features pedimented Georgian doorway. Knights
of Columbus meeting house at present.

2. ████████████ (225 West Bishop Street): 1805, 1839-45, 1895,
1904-05, and 1912-13. Three-story brick and masonry building 210 feet
in length with white stucco facing and inset central section fronted
by six-column portico with Roman Tuscan columns and triangular pediment.
The neo-Classical character of the building owes chiefly to the 1904-05
remodeling, the design of Bellefonte's Robert Cole.

3. ██████████████████████ (corner Spring Street and West
Bishop with Harness Shop on Spring Street): Stone house and small
stone harness shop built circa 1837 with frame compliment to stone
house added later. Harness shop features large fireplace in basement.

4. ████████████████████ (100 East Bishop Street) 1884. Imposing
white sandstone building of Gothic Revival design with twin square towers
at either corner of facade.

5. ███████████████ (100 Block South Allegheny): 1894. Four story
brick commercial building in Romanesque spirit. Facade features rusti-
cated brownstone store fronts, six tall wall arches embracing windows of
second and third stories, decorative iron cornice of mixed Romanesque
and Queen Anne inspiration, and decorative sunburst iron panels separating
windows of second and third stories. Windows of fourth story are rectan-
gular with brownstone sills. Facade is yellow brick. Built by Brocker-
hoff family on site of old Conrad Hotel.

6. ████████████████████ (SE corner Allegheny and High Streets):
1887. Three story building of Philadelphia pressed brick accented with
Hummelstown brown stone trim. 61 by 70 feet in plan. Corner turret
continues in cylindrical and conical tower above roof line. Copper roof.
Architect: C.S. Wetzel of Danville, Pennsylvania.

7. ███████████ (100 Block, East High Street): 1887. Three-story brick
building of predominantly eclectic character. Features slated mansard
roof with central Queen Anne tower and flanking dormers above facade.
Cast-iron cornice with acanthus brackets and modillions. Egyptian form
brick work in second story window caps.

8. ██████████████ (100 Block, South side East High Street): 1890. Three-
story brick building with basement. Tall round-headed windows. Auditorium
with horse-shoe balcony and stage. Sees limited use today as warehouse.
52 by 90 feet in plan.

9. ████████████████████ (High and Allegheny): 1805 stone building rebuilt 1855 with 1835 Ionic porch left intact. Transept added 1909-11 and new East Wing built 1963-64. Soldiers and Sailors War Memorial and statue of Governor Curtin stands in front and were dedicated in 1906. The Memorial was designed by Joseph M. Huston, architect of the State Capitol Building in Harrisburg.

10. ████████████████ (100 Block, East High Street): circa 1865. Actually two identical three-story, fire-bay early Italianate brick buildings with quoined corners, round-headed windows and doors, and bracketed eves.

11. ████████████████████ (107 East High Street): circa 1850. Three-story, three-and-one-half bay brick row building with arched door and window openings. Features stepped gable ends. Projected bay window-entrance unit and double-deck porch above are 20th century additions. Building served as one of Bellefonte's early post office sites.

12. ████████████████ (SW corner Allegheny and High Streets): 1866. Three-story brick building, 120 feet in length, Italianate style with dominating 1890 Mansard-Queen Anne attic story and multi-colored slate roof. Steep gable containing huge half-circle window punctuates center of facade. Commercial tenants on first story and vacant above.

13. ██████████████████████████ (120 West High Street): 1868. Two-story, four bay sandstone dwelling with large attic under hip roof. Hooded dormers, heavy brackets. Italianate style. Isaac Hobbs and Son of Philadelphia, architects. Porch replaced in early 20th century with more massive stone-pillared porch. Andrew Gregg Curtin was Governor of Pennsylvania 1861-1867. He leased the new house to General James A. Beaver (Governor of Pennsylvania from 1887 to 1891) while serving as Ambassador to Russia.

14. ██████████████████████████████ (100 Block, West High Street): c. 1850 with late 19th century alterations, smallish two-and-one-half story, four-bay brick building. Features decorative iron lintels and stepped gable-end roof line.

15. ██████████████ (100 Block, West High Street): 1901. Three-story brick building of Romanesque and eclectic inspiration. Features basement partially exposed on facade in rusticated brownstone and two-story arcade running front of building. Rusticated brownstone trim. Heavy, bracketed, projecting cornice of Tuscan character. Designed by Bellefonte contractor Robert Cole. Housed local W.C.T.U.

16. ████████████████████████ (100 Block, West High Street): 1880. Two-story, five-bay Georgian brick building with pronounced window and door frames in Renaissance Revival spirit.

17. ██████████████████████████ (113 South Spring Street): Original five-bay Italianate, two-story, brick dwelling, c. 1868, which has received complex Queen Anne attic story. Typical hybrid structure expressing two prominent eras of Bellefonte's architectual past.

18. ████████████ (200 Block, West High Street): 1882-83. Three-story, 40 by 60 feet brick commercial building. Features blind arcade above store fronts and bracketed eves. Was built as harmonious addition to first Bush Arcade, which was destroyed in 1887 fire and replaced with present Queen Anne Style structure.

19. ████████████ (200 Block, West High Street): 1887. Three-story Queen
Anne Style commercial building. Facade is divided into seven bays by
shaped-brick piers running three stories, ending in finials. Narrow
central bay contains main entrance with large semi-circular wooden sunburst
under entrance arch and with steep pyramidal tower rising well above roof
line. Other three bay units are identical, but split-level to accomodate
sloping site. Each has continuous cornice with dentils and accented central
bay which has gable above with fanlight, huge arched window on third story
and twin cantilevered bay windows on second. Alternatively projecting and
receding brickwork is essential to the design. Architect is P.A. Walsh of
Philadelphia.

20. ████████████████████████████ (200 Block, West High Street):
1881-82 in High Victorian Gothic Style. Queen Anne style attic story
and octagonal roof turret added in 1891. A three story brick commercial
building with main corner entrance to original banking room and with
shop situated on High Street side. Shop, originally Wilkinson's China Hall,
has U-shaped mezzanine. Although walls of building painted at some later
date, original appearance enliv ned by use of both red and yellow brick
in voussoirs of window caps and by use of both red and white sandstone.
Massive stone arch over main entrance and distressed stone watertable.
G.W. Tate of Bellefonte is credited with the initial design.

21. ████████████████ (100 Block, West High Street): Eastern section of
building, a two-story, three bay Georgian limestone house dates to 1795
and was the first house in the town. Two bays added to west in 1800.
James Dunlop and son-in-law James Harris were co-founders of Bellefonte.
First court cases tried in Centre County occurred in this building.

22. ████████████████████ (100 Block, West High Street): Originally
1797 (western part) and 1815 with reconstruction of facade c. 1850. Two
contiguous two-story, three-bay stone buildings which are visually unified
through ashlar limestone facades, use of identical decorative iron lintels,
brackets, cornices and dormers. Eastern unit features wider spacing of
bays, shop front of street, and oculus under gabled center of facade.

23. ████████████████ (100 Block, West High Street) C. 1800. Early two-
story, three-bay with uncoursed limestone masonry. Victorianized in mid-
19th century when attic with stepped gables appeared, second-story canti-
levered bay, small brackets, and dormers. Presently has modern store
front on street level.

24. ██████████████████████ (NW corner Allegheny and High Streets).
Built 1872 in Mansard style. Copper roof with eyelet windows in Queen
Anne style after fire in 1888. Sandstone with brownstone trim. Today is
Mid-State Bank's Loan Office.

25. ██████████████ (100 Block, North Allegheny Street): 1889. Picturesque
three-story Queen Anne-Eclectic style commercial building. Facade divided
into 7 major bays by supporting stone and brick piers. Pressed metal panels
on facade feature a trabeated classical scheme on the second story and
alternating trabeated and arcaded scheme above. Roof line enlivened by
central facade tower with pyramidal roof, attic dormers, and finials.

26. ████████████████████(100 Block, North Allegheny Street):
c. 1815 with additions c. 1865 and c. 1890. This building may be taken
as being emblematic of Bellefonte's architectual history. The first
story represents the earliest era of architectual development, being
a two-story, five-bay limestone building. John Rankin had a tavern in this
building in the early years of the century. Above a third story in brick
in the early Victorian style. Finally, an attic story with pyramidal and
tower expressive of the Queen Anne vogue.

27. ███████████████████(100 Block, North Allegheny Street). c. 1815.
Two-story, four-bay limestone house to which full third story (brick) and
and attic story added in latter 19th century. Features two fine arched
doorways on street front. A fine example of an older building changing
to the tastes and requirements of the Victorian period.

28. ████████████████████████████ (100 Block, North
Allegheny Street): c. 1825. Two contiguous, two-story, three-bay
buildings. The stone house (northern half of lot) features a facade of
coursed ashlar limestone blocks and recessed trabeated doorway with eight
rectanular lights in transom and with sidelights. The facade of the
store building has been altered to create modern store front, but early
loading door remains on alley side. Buildings are joined under a single
roof with the stone building topped with two gabled dormers whereas the
dormers of the store have arched roofs. Greek Revival in character.

29. ████████████████████████████(100 Block, North Allegheny
Street). Original two-story, five-bay brick house, circa 1835, given
third story with prominent stepped gable ends, circa 1900. Limestone
foundation with granite watertable. Partially exposed basement. Recessed
doorway and decorative iron lintels. Third story used as Masonic Hall
and has emblematic stained glass windows on facade. Greek Revival in
character. Built by Humes family and occupied as Bellefonte residence
of General James Irvin, ironmaster and U.S. Congressman.

30. ████████████████████ (133 North Allegheny Street): 1810. Two-story,
three-bay rubble limestone house. Pedimented doorway with fanlight. Side
hall plan. Built by Philip Benner for Judge Jonathan Hoge. Judge Charles
Huston, James A. Beaver, attorney Joseph M. Fox, and historian John Blair
Linn all lived here. Historic American Buildings Survey.

31. █████████████(SE corner Howard and Spring Streets): 1875. Red brick
late Gothic Revival church facing on Spring Street. Brownstone trim.
Features lancet windows, buttressed facade towers, and wall buttresses.

32. ██████████████████████(133 N. Spring Street): 1868. Small
two-story, three-bay brick row house with side hall plan. Quoined corners.
Unique example of Victorian row house in Bellefonte.

33. █████████████████(Spring Street at Howard Street): 1870. Large
Romanesque Revival Church built of red sandstone in mosaic pattern.
Features numerous buttresses and tow large square towers. In 1913, northern
tower lost tall steeple in windstorm.

34. ██████████████████ (North Spring Street, next to Presbyterian Church):
1883-84. Gothic Revival gray sandstone building with mosaic stone work.
Has decorative wooden barge board tying facade gable. Buttressed square
tower on southern corner of facade.

35. ████████████████ (118 East Howard Street): 1897. Two-story brick build-
ing with low hip roof and wooden cupola. Stepped brick cornice. Designed
by Bellefonte contractor Robert Cole.

36. ████████████████████ (203 East Howard Street): c. 1830. Two-story,
five-bay Georgian limestone house. Survivor of a type common to Bellefonte
in the early 1800's.

37. ████████████████████ (203 North Allegheny Street): 1814-1816 with
alterations 1895-1896. Two-story, five-bay Georgian dwelling with attic
and basement. Limestone. In 1895 the entire stone house was lofted from
its foundation and was moved back from street 12 feet. Victorian Palla-
dian alterations at this time include new doorway and addition of porches
and balustrades (removed). Rear wing also added 1895-96. Known today as
Centre County Library and Historical Museum.

38. ████████████████████ (214 North Allegheny Street): 1890's. Large
two-story brick building with handsome Georgian Revival entrance (pilasters,
pediment, and fanlight). Steep hip roof broken by projected gables on
every side, with modillions in the eves. Full impact of this Georgian
Revival house diminished by loss of front porch and of roof balustrade.

39. ████████████████ (222 N. Allegheny Street): 1843 but substantially
remodeled 1890's. Original house was brick Federal-style. 1890's
remodeling consisted chiefly of addition of large attic story with
typical picturesque effect and addition of Neo-Classical entrance way.

40. ██████████████████████ (Lamb and Allegheny Streets): 1871. Gothic
Revival Church built of limestone with tall lancet windows and narrow
corner spire. Brownstone trim. Gothic detailed rood screen and furniture
inside.

41. ████████████████ (200 Block, North Allegheny Street): Present appearance
owes to 1890's remodeling and enlargement of earlier structure. Brick.
Late Neo-Classical style predominates. Portico and windows fashioned
after old State Capitol Building in Harrisburg. Daniel H. Hastings was
Governor of Pennsylvania from 1895-1899. Robert Cole of Bellefonte credited
with Neo-Classical remodeling.

42. ████████████████████ (130 East Linn Street): c. 1895. Large Queen
Anne Style brick dwelling, two-stories in height with spacious attic story.
Has corner turret, fluted chimnies, projecting bays, and several stained
glass windows.

43. ████████████████████ (176 East Linn Street) c. 1895. Large frame
Queen Anne Style dwelling with boldly picturesque appearance. Features
cantilevered dormer atop main facade, three-story cylindrical tower on
facade corner with tall chimney, at tall fluted brick chimney cutting
western corner of facade.

44. ████████████████████ (375 East Linn St.): 1894. Two-story limestone and frame building of Queen Anne design. Rusticated limestone walls of first story and two-story turret provide foil to smoother textures above. Porte-cochere and tall chimney intact on eastern side of house.

45. ████████████████████ (363 East Linn Street): 1883. Large, Gothic cottage style house built in brick. Features tall windows, semi-circular fanlight over door, steeply pitched roof, and projecting bays.

46. ████████████████ (337 East Linn Street): c. 1890. Fine Queen Anne Style frame dwelling, two stories in height with attic gable exposed atop main facade. This gable end half-timbered and shingled. Similar projected attic gable on eastern side of house partially cantilevered over polygonal two-story bay.

47. ████████████████████ (329 East Linn Street): 1887. Two-story frame dwelling containing most elements of the late Victorian cottage type common to Bellefonte. Main ridgepole faces street with intersecting gable exposed to street creating a recessed three bays (before which stands the porch) and projected double bay under the gable with three-sided, two-story bay protruding beneath. This example offers the typical feature of square entrance tower projected from intersection of main facade wall and lateral wall perpendicular to this main wall. Charles McCafferty, builder.

48. ████████████████ (313 East Linn Street): c. 1880. Fanciful two-story Second Empire frame dwelling with attic story under tall, dormered mansard roof. Accentuated window frames with incised decoration. Ardell was a prominent lumberman.

49. ████████████████████ (113 East Linn Street): c. 1855. Example of one of Bellefonte's earlier "Cottage" dwellings. Frame construction with siding scored to suggest both masonry blocks and quoined masonry corners. Birthplace of American sculptor and connoisseur, George Grey Barnard (1863-1938).

50. ████████████████ (107 East Linn Street): 1858. Swiss chalet-style brick house with deep bracketed eves and perforated wooden gable screen. Elegant iron lyre-pattern fence runs along front of yard.

51. ████████████████████ (420 N. Allegheny Street): 1879. Two and one-half story sandstone dwelling in bracketed Italianate mode. Four-story square tower with iron cresting protruding from southern wall. Original veranda intact. Second generation ironmaster's home. 23 rooms, 9 fireplaces, and walnut woodwork. Charles McCafferty, builder.

52. ████████████████████ (400 Block, North Allegheny Street): c. 1868. Large two-story brick house with twin Gothic gables on main front. Original Victorian veranda with corner pavilion is a special feature of this house evoking recollection of Bellefonte's popularity as a summer retreat for "city cousins." Charles McCafferty was a major building contractor in Bellefonte and was responsible for the design and construction of many of the villas and cottages built in the 1860's and 1870's.

53. ███████████████████████ (143 East Curtin Street): 1897. Queen Anne brick and frame dwelling. Gable end and two-story corner turret make up facade which offers an interesting play of solid and void (gable face of attic story is opened with a small loggia.)

54. ████████████████████████████ (127 East Curtin Street): 1885. Two-and-one-half story brick and frame dwelling in simplified Queen Anne mode. Outstanding feature is the Victorian veranda which extends around both corners of the facade. Curtin was the son of ironmaster Roland Curtin, Jr. (1808-1875) and was involved with iron industries and the Bellefonte Glass Works.

55. ██████████████████████ (NE corner Allegheny and Curtin Streets): c. 1870. A two-story Victorian-Eclectic sandstone building which combines Italian Villa and Second Empire modes. Three-story square entrance tower with low roof is distinct Italian feature whereas main body of house covered with mansard roof. Ashlar masonry with quoined corners.

56. ███████████████████ (400 Block, N. Allegheny Street): c. 1868. Large, two-story brick dwelling with mansard roof and mansarded tower. Quoined corners.

57. █████████████████ (200 Block, West Curtin Street): c. 1870. Two-story frame building of mixed, simplified Gothic and Italianate character. Features projected square entrance tower rising three stories at center of facade.

58. █████████████████████████████ (200 Block, West Curtin Street): c. 1870. Two-story frame building in simplified Gothic cottage style with spacious attic story. Intersecting steeply-pitched gable roof with one gable-end exposed over center of facade. Projected two-story entrance bay. Vertical ship-lap siding.. Mrs. Pugh lived here as widow of Penn State's first President, Dr. Evan Pugh.

59. ████████████████████ (229 West Linn Street): c. 1850. Original five-bay, two-story Early Victorian brick dwelling enlarged in late 19th century with spacious Queen Anne attic story.

60. █████████████████████████ (101 West Linn Street): 1884-85. Substantial three-story brownstone Victorian building with Italianate, Gothic, Second Empire, and Queen Anne characteristics. Interior features elaborate walnut woodwork and parquet floors. A carriage house (1893) stands on the property and is related to the main house in terms of style and materials. Architect unknown.

61. ███████████████████████ (129 West Linn Street): 1868. Two-story Italianate brick building with spacious attic story. Projected entrance bay under gable with oculus window lighting attic. Quoined corners. Original wooden porch.

62. █████████████████████████ (207 West Linn Street): 1868. Large two-story brick dwelling with attic story and projected three-story facade tower. Quoined corners; tall, narrow windows; bracketed cornice. Norman Villa style.

63. ██████████████████████(NE corner Linn and Spring Streets): 1880-83. Late Gothic Revival building with buttressed walls of rusticated squared sandstone and tall, square, buttressed tower on SW corner. Brownstone trim in smooth, scored, or rusticated treatments. Today, St. John's United Church of Christ.

64. █████████████████(200 Block, West Linn Street): 1887. Two-story Queen Anne Style brick dwelling with large attic story. Projected two-story bays on NE and NW corners. Picturesque roof line with slate roof crowned with acroteria. Bracketed eves. Walls feature inlaid, decorative terra-cotta panels and stained glass windows. Original veranda intact with steeply pitched roof.

65. ████████NW corner Spring and Lamb Streets): 1894 with alterations early 20th century. Romanesque Revival style brick and limestone building with early 20th century Jacobethan alteration. Original huge arched doorway on main facade replaced with concrete frontispiece in 20th century, walls opened with windows, and curvilinear gable ends on Spring and Lamb Street sides replaced.

66. ████████████████████ (North Spring Street, back of Lot#130): 1797. This two-story log structure is only exposed log building in Borough and is one of earliest buildings in town.

67. ██████████ (Dunlap and Lamb Streets): circa 1894. Three-and-one-half story brick building with impressive stepped gable on north facade. Site of William Lamb's grist mill of 1786. National Register.

68. ██████████████████ (400 Block, West High Street): circa 1830. Five-bay, two-and-one-half story Georgian brick dwelling. Fanlights over main and auxiliary entrance on facade. Joined chimnies on gable ends. Dormers.

69. ██████████████ (400 Block West High Street): circa 1830. Five-bay Georgian frame dwelling with facade siding scored to resemble masonry blocks.

70. ██████████████████(300 Block, West High Street): 1868. Four-story brick building of Italianate style with 148 feet front on High Street and two four-story 120 feet wings extending at angle to rear. With exception of the Herdic House hotel in Williamsport, the Bush House was said to be the largest Hotel outside of Philadelphia.(1869).

71. ████████████████████████(South Potter Street and West High Street): 1888 -89. One-story red brick building with modified hip roof. Roof overhangs building 10 feet and six timber roof trusses support ceiling joists. Dimensions approximately 64 feet by 20 1/2 feet.

72. ██████████████████ 1976. Eclectic Victorian structure with hexagonal, shingled wooden roof and cupola. Supported by six steel posts encased in wooden columns and resting on concrete base surfaced with molded brick tile. Erected as a community project with local fund-raising and considerable volunteer effort. Rob Fisher Bellefonte, sculptor, designer.

73. ███████████████████████ (NW Corner Allegheny and Bishop Streets):
c. 1885. Large, three-story brick commercial building with heavy
Italianate brackets and window hoods. Bunnell and Aikens were dealers
in musical instruments, paintings, statuary, and jewelry.

74. ██████████████████████(132 South Allegheny Street): 1870. Three-
story, three-bay, Italianate brick commercial building with second-story
decorative iron balcony, quoined corners and original street level store
front. Exceptional example of commercial building with wholly unaltered
facade.

75. ███████████████████(129 East Linn Street): c.1870. Two-story frame
dwelling with spacious attic story. This house is no doubt the most
splendid example of the Gothic-Italianate "cottage" type dwellings which
shared the exclusive Linn and Curtin Street neighborhoods with the large
villas of brick or stone. Charles McCafferty, builder.

76. ████████████████████(200 Block, North Allegheny Street): c. 1880, with
remodeling in mid-1890's. A two-story Victorian-Eclectic frame dwelling
featuring prominent Italianate and High Victorian Gothic features. Five-
bay facade with projected, central three-story tower. Main entrance
possessed splendid walnut doors.

PENNSYLVANIA INVENTORY OF HISTORIC SITES AND LANDMARKS
BOROUGH OF BELLEFONTE HISTORIC DISTRICT

INTRUSIONS

There are 41 intrusions in the historic district, described as follows:

A. 9 small modern residences north of Linn Street

B. 5 small modern residences northeast of the intersection of Howard Street and Allegheny Street

C. 1 one-story concrete-block building set back from Allegheny Street between Linn Street and Lamb Street on Allegheny's eastern side

D. 1 one-story concrete block automotive sales building and 1 sales lot, south of the intersection of Water Street and Linn Street

E. 1 one-story auto gas station at the NE corner of Lamb and Water Streets

F. 1 two-story municipal building of stark appearance, red brick and planar with glass cube windows, Lamb and Water Streets

G. 1 one-story brick building at SW corner of Allegheny and Howard Streets. A banking building with glass and aluminum window walls and flat concrete roof. The stark modern design and yellow brick provide a harsh contrast to surrounding buildings.

H. 1 municipal parking lot. Consists of pavement and meters only but operates as non-historic void. West Howard Street

I. 1 one-story red brick fire hall, SW corner of intersection of Howard and Penn Streets

J. 1 two-story brick and stone church annex, SE of intersection of Howard and Spring Streets

K. 1 split-level limestone fraternal building of geometric character, North Spring Street between High and Howard Streets

L. 1 one-story rough-stuccoed concrete office building with partially exposed basement, SE corner Pike Alley and N. Spring Street

M. 1 one-story commercial building (former auto gas station) immediately adjacent (to South) L. above on N. Spring Street

N. 1 three-story brick commercial and apartment building, NE corner High and Spring Streets intersection

O. 1 one-story frame restaurant building with modern metal front, West High Street NW of Spring Street intersection

P. 1 large one-story red brick YMCA built in 1959

Q. 1 two-story brick tavern and apartment building, NE corner of intersection of Spring Street and Cherry Alley

Pennsylvania Inventory of Historic Sites and Landmarks
Borough of Bellefonte Historic District

Intrusions - contin.:

R. 1 one-and-one-half story brick furniture-store-building with
    glass and aluminum showroom front

S. 1 one-story brick laundromat building immediately adjacent R.
    above to South

T. 1 one-quarter block at NE corner Bishop and Spring Streets in-
    tersection containing municipal parking lot, auto gas station,
    and fast-food restaurant. Formerly Brockerhoff Mansion site

U. 1 one-story brick store building with bright green aluminum front,
    South Allegheny Street and Cherry Alley (SW corner)

V. 1 one-story tan brick fire hall, NW corner of intersection of
    Bishop and Penn Streets

W. 1 one-story auto gas station on Water Street near the Big Spring

X. 1 one-story brick auto parts building, SW corner of intersection
    of Spring and Bishop Streets.

Y. 1 two-story brick apartment building on Logan Street, E of inter-
    section of Logan Street and Spring Street

Z. 1 area, approximately one-quarter block, at SE intersection of
    Allegheny and Bishop Streets containing: 1 auto gas station, 1
    two-story frame tavern/apartment building with artificial stone
    facing, 1 split-level concrete block plumbing shop/apartment
    building (South Allegheny at Logan Street), and one split-level
    brick church building (convent)

BEAVER STREET

CURTIN STREET

CHURCH STREET

LINN STREET

LAMB STREET

BURROWS

HOWARD STREET

PIKE

HIGH STREET

CHERRY

BISHOP STREET

LOGAN STREET
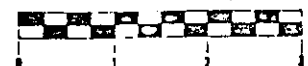
CENTRE COUNTY IPA.I
HISTORIC REGISTRATION PROJECT

· BELLEFONTE ·
HISTORIC DISTRICT ·

· LEGEND ·

100 · Major architectural

101 · Architectural/historical

A-Z · Intrusion (see list)

SCALE

1"=400'

BOROUGH OF BELLEFONTE HISTORIC DIST.
Centre County, Pennsylvania

HAND-DRAWN MAP by Michael Halm
Date: 1976
Scale: 1". = 400'

A – 266290/4533250
B – 266550/4532280
C – 265690/4532030
D – 265450/4533020

BELLEFONTE

Park View Heights

East End

Pleasant View

Coleville

Bush Addition

Axemann

ROCKVIEW STATE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION